Remarkable Ignorance Displayed by Young Women Who Have Received Diplomafrom the Public Schools-Conncienceless and Desperate Attacks Upon Every-day Subjects Which the Applicants Had No Knowledge to Meet - A Condition of Things that Deserves Investigation.

For more than a year several members of the Board of Education have been working hard to bring about a reformation in the present school system in this city, but with little encouragement from their fellow Commiscloners. Commissioners O'Brien, Lummis. Crosby, and Gerard have repeatedly proposed measures that would have worked radical the Board meetings, and their vigorous attacks upon Superintendent of Schools Jasper and his methods have been received with anathy. Hundreds of pupils have been graduated every year from the public schools, whose edu-cation, it is charged, is nothing but a farce. Such charges as these have always been met with denials by Superintendent Jasper and his advocates, and the reforms demanded have not been made.

Last month one hundred young women whose ages ranged from 16 to 21.applied for admission to the school of stenography in Cooper Union. They were bright-looking girls, and the majority were graduates of the New York public schools. All applicants must pass a simple examination before being admitted to the school, but it is principally as a test of spelling and grammar, in which a stenog-rapher must be moderately proficient. The papers of these one hundred young women who took last month's examination show that their education has been wofully neglected. Assistant Secretary L. C. L. Jordan of Cooper Union, who conducted the examination, says that he has no words to express the ignorance of these girls.

This is the paper that was put before the girla:

1. Spell
Asiguee
Enfeacy
Conscientions
Privileges
Conscientions
Privileges
Conscientions
Conscientio

Each girl wrote at the head of her paper her name, the school she had attended, and the class she was in when she left. Of the 100 papers, fifty which were written by graduates of public schools have been selected, and from these extracts have been made to give an idea of the extent of the girls' knowledge. In all the papers examined there were not more than two where the sixteen words in question No. 1 had been spelled correctly. The mistakes varied in number from two and three to the entire sixteen. Several of the words in the

varied in number from two and three to the entire sixteen. Several of the words in the list, like "egregious" and "avoirdupois," were almost invariably misspelled, while in the formation of plurals in question No. 2 the large majority of the applicants failed utterly. To question No. 3, upon the revolution of the earth, astounding replies were made, which showed that the young women did not have the faintest conception of the subject. Not one in ten answered question No. 5 correctly, the answer being almost invariably "summer" instead of "midwinter."

The dictation exercise was too much for many of the public school graduates. It was a little composition on the subject "That haby moon of Jupiter." Jupiter is spelled in different ways in the papers. Some call it "Jupicia," others "Jupide," "Judibe," "Julipa, and "Jurpita." The word "Judibe," "Julipa, and "Jurpita." The word "luminary" is written "nummery," "nummery," human area. "lummery, and "lumminery." The word "satellite" spears as "satilite," settle light," settlement, "satisfight," satellic," sattle light," "sacilite," satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, "satisfied, and "settle light." "sacilite," satisfied, "satisfied, and "settle light." The examiners have been very liberal with the applicants, and have allowed many to pass whose papers were full of mistakes, but of the fifty grammar school graduates twenty-five per cent, failed absolutely. Secretary Jordan says that the examinations for six years past have shown the same state of affairs, without the slightest improvement from year to year. One of the worst of the papers is by a young woman of eighteen, a graduate of one of the Yorkville schools. Out of sixteen words she spelled four correctly. This is the way she spelled the plurals:

analysis

In answer to questions 3 and 4, she writes:

The earth has two revolutions. The revolution of the sun once in every twenty-four hours causes change of seasons. Revolution of axis once every year. The revolution of the earth's axis causes change of seasons."

One of the applicants whose paper is marked a failure was graduated this year from Grammer School 1, which, in her application, she refers to as the "Vandey Water street" school. She is 18 years old, and of the 10 words to be spelled she islied with seven. Here is the way she made plurals:

Formerly (formis)

Formerly (formulæ)
Thiesa (theses)
Nevniary (nebulæ)
Vertipery (vertebræ)
Chrisis
Vocas (foei)

Axisonal Sarcophiasy Oases Phenomena Aualyze

She succeeded in getting the words correct This is the way a graduate of Grammar Behool 85, at 735 East 138th street, spells and forms plurals:

privilages superceded

phenomenux

For a composition the same applicant produces this on the revolution of the earth:

The earth moves on its axes once every year, which is the cause of the change of seasons. There are four seasons -spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The earth moves around the sun every twenty-four hours, and this is what causes night and day. When the sun shines twenty-three and a half degrees over the north pole it is colder at the south than at the north pole, and the Southerners have their winter at that time of the year."

These remarkable statements are duplicated in the applicant's answers to question is, which would indicate that they did not get turned about by chance.

A graduate of Grammar School 54 at Amsterdam avenue and 104th street answers question 3 in this way:

"The earth has two revolutions. Daily and annual revolutions. The daily revolution is the earth turning around the sun. The annual revolution is the sun turning around the earth."

earth."
An eighteen-year-old graduate of Grammar An eighteen year-old graduate of Grammar School 05 in the Twenty-fourth ward misspells twelve out of sixteen words, and all her formations of blurals are wrong but one. This is the way she spells:

Asses (assignes).
Asses (assignes).
Asses (assignes).
Asses (assignes).
Assessa (asquisace).
Buperseded.
Affectous.
Litexerable.
Pormasive.
Pormasive.
Pormisive.
Assessa (assignes).
Asse Kuphany,
Conscencious,
Wasterumess,
Ingenious (ingenious),
Appartaming,
Tunin,
Aramen (accaignment),
Avoipous Avopoida Batees, Aradious, Accious (axes), becoma thousness (oases), Phenomiona, Analysis,

To the question, "How many revolutions has the earth?" she answers: "Spring, summer, autumn, winter. Three months to each. Twelve months." Her reply to "What causes the seasons?" Is "The sun, which in summer comes nearer to us, and as fall or autumn comes, goes further from us." She hazards August as the month when the earth is near-

August as the month when the earth is nearest to the sun.

This is an extract from the dictation exereise of the applicant:

"Jupeda's moon has a dimater of less than
one two hundred parts of that of the earth's
autoright isatellites, the little fellow, though,
is a husker thusflert. During the invian night
therefor this dismitive thiminutive above
(orb) instead of sweeping the sky from hurieon to hurison, nearly lies to the western,
about one-sixth that distance."

The paper of another young woman who
has graduated from Grammar School 13, 23)
East flousion street, shows that she was arie
to spell correctly only four out, of the sixteen
words, and only two words are properly plufalized. She styles her original composition

"Columbian expersion." by which she probsley means 'axposition." She says in the
first sentence: "This exspersion is to be held
in Chicago in October, it being the four hun-

droth aniversary of Christopher Columbus, the

dreth aniversary of Christopher Columbus, the discover of this great and powerful nation."
A graduate of Grammar School 57, 170 East 115th street, spelled very well, but when it came to giving an answer to the question. "What causes the seasons?" she wrote, "Because the sun moves around the earth."
A graduate of Grammar School 53, 207 East Seventy-ninth street, wrote this from dictation on Jupiter's moon:
"That bely mund of Jucata. One may question whether such a tiny numinary as this would be in such practical use to the inhabitants of Jucata were that planet cool enough to admitt of the existence of a human race there, upon which it probably is not. "During a juvian night, therefore, this diminitive orb, instead of swipping the sky from horizon to horizon lays about one sixth of that distance."

This is what the same young woman wrote

minitive ore, instead of swipping the sky from horizon to horizon lays about one sixth of that distance."

This is what the same young woman wrote for an original composition: "George Washington Hirst president of the United States was born at Westmoreland Courty, Virginia, Feb. 22. 1707. We celebrate his birthday every one to the goodness and kindness.

All schools and stores are closed on this memorial day. He was honored by every one for his goodness and kindness.

Another, whose paper is marked as a failure, is a recent graduate of Grammar School 29, 177 Greenwich street. With one-half of the words she was called upon to spell she failed, and she did not attempt to form the plurals. "The earth has two revolutions, I every 24 hours," she writes as the sum of her knowledge in answer to question 3.

This is an original composition from the pen of one of this year's graduates of Grammar School 37, 113 Fast Eighty-seventh street.

"Columbus was a native of Genoa, born about the year 1435 of poor but reputable and meritorious people." He was the son of a hardworking wool comber, and mostly all or his ancestors seemed to have carried out the same eccupation for a period of several centuries. Columbus was the oldest child out of five children, having too younger brothers, Bartholemew and Diego, and an only sister of whom no intermation is known excepting that she was married to a person in a very curious standard in life. While Columbus was amere child he was taught reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic: he also made a proficiency in drawing the entertained an extremely strong passion for geographical knowledge, and an unavoidable inclination for the sea. His father knowing the situation of his mind determined to give him the education, and finanty having atored enough, he sent him to the University of Pavia, where he was instructed in the necessary rudiments of science. While there he gained a familiar knowledge of the Latin tangue, which at that time was the medium of instruction. He barely remained a suffici

Vertebranx

Vertebranx

Fokuses

Radili

This young woman writes thus with Decoration Day as her topic:

"The 31st of May is called Decoration Day or Memorial Day. On this day wethink of the old soldiers, some being dead and some alive. People buy flowers which are collected and set on their (the dead soldiers) graves. The rest receive their pension. The schools have (what they call) a reception: they sing hymns and some recite about the soldiers, &c. Men parade also. People who have relatives dead, generally visit their graves on this day."

With New York as a theme, one young woman writes: "There is the produce exchange, where stocks of thousands and thousands of dollars are bought and sold every minute, and where millionaires have gone and have been bankrupt inside of a couple of hours. New York can also boast about her theatrical building, such as the "Metropolitan Opera House," which will hold about 10,000 people, and the Kerseno, which is an elegant piece of architecture. The cathedral is also an elegant piace of worship, and will hold about 10,000 people. Grace Church is one of the oldest churchs in existence, having graves there from sixteen hundred and ninety-live."

"The earth has two revolutions" is one answer, "the revolutions are day and night."

Another young woman, a gradual six is present the productions are day and night."

"The earth has two revolutions" is one answer." the revolutions are day and night."
Another young woman, a graduate this year of Grammar School 78 says that there are two revolutions of the earth day and night and that each takes twelve hours.
Still another answer to the same question is.
"The earth revolves on its axis once every year." One writes: "Two, diurnal and nocturnal."

turnal.

This is one of the most remarkable answers from a young woman three years out of school:
"Two. The revolution which means that the
Sun revolves around the world twice a year."
An 18-year-old graduate of Grammar School
71, 186 Seventh street, spells in this way: Asserney (assignee), Ufany (caphony), Inexhilerable. Advoidepoise.

Asserney tassignee). Utany (suphony). Inexhieratic.

She wrote this essay, with New York as her topie: "New York is one of the largest cities in the world. It is noted for its nopulation, commerce, free institutions, colleges, beautiful buildings, and parks. Most of the population consist of English and Germans. Central Park which is situated in the central part of New York commences at Fifty-ninth street and terminates at 110th street so by this we can see that N. Y. is extensive. People come from ail parts of the world to New York, it being the principle seaport on the eastern part of the United States. City Hall and the Buttery are situated in the southern part of the city, and the vicinity is visited by thousandths of people daily. The private residences are mostly in the centre part of the Cit."

Upon the subject. The 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America." one young woman writes: "The anniversary will be celebrated to a greater extent than that of the Centennial of 1889, for had not Columbus discovered America Washington could never have been the president of it, so we owe it all to Columbus discovering America."

Here is an effort to spell made by an 18-year-old girl, a former pupil in the Clarke street Grammar School:

Issue (assignee)

Isaene (assignee) effector (efficacy) effector (efficacy)

agres acquisers)
agres acquisers)
agres acquisers)
arges agresions
arges agresions
As an answer to question 4 she writes:
"change of the sun which ever the world turns
the sun change and it warmer or colder."
This was her dictation exercise: "One may
question whether such a tiny loanertier ituminary! would be of much value to the inhabitants of Jubite, were that blante (planet) cool
enough to admite to the exedense of a humor
race whereupon which probable is not. There
only one-third the distance from the surface
of Jubite that are moon is from us has a diamerter less than one-two hundreth parth of that
earth slathize (satollite)."
A young woman of 18 who left Grammar
School 40, 225 West Twenty-fourthstreet, after
finishing the second grade gave these answers: "The earth revoives around the sun
once in twenty-four hours. From the north to
the south pole once a year. As the earth revolves from the north to the south pole we
pass the equator and tropics and as we pass
the equator it grows much warmer and the
tropics cooler &c."
A nineteen-year-old girl who got as far as
the second grade in one of the Harlem public
schools spells in this way:

surrnes
effergia lefficacy)
Abberta ning
Esquere
linexes which to the composition was

Esquesce lineserable

The subject of her composition was "Cooper Union": This is Cooper fastitute, the first hall consists of many rooms. The rooms have many benches. And there are so many ladies in the room. This room consists of ladies only to-day. It is just a school room. This too ur hall."

One of the applicants, who is 10 years old, left school after flaishing with the second grade in Grammar School 7t. First avenue and Eighty-fifth street. The subject of her original composition is "The Earth," and this is what she wrote of it:

"The earth is a planet on which we live. It is divided into two parts. North and South Attorica. It is composed of land and water. It has rivers, lakes, sounds, canals, and one isthmus. It has three occums, Atlantic, Facilie, and Aretic. There are four great lakes; they are called Lake Michigan, Lake fluron, Lake Eric, and Lake Ontario.

Speaking of the showing made by these applicants, a membur of the bloard of Education said:

"This shows how correct Commissioner."

Erle, and Lake Ontario."

Speaking of the showing made by these applicants, a member of the Board of Education said:

"This shows how correct Commissioner Crosby was in his statement that the present system of education is deplorable, and that the method of crowding sixteen subjects into twenty-on-study hours in the grammar grades turns out children whose education is a mere hodge-podge."

Superintendent Jasper has frequently been attacked for not bringing before the Board the names of incompetent teachers, and Commissioner Holt. Chairman of the Committee on Course of Study, has been criticised for his advocacy of the present system of education in the public schools. On Fee. 17 last Commissioner O'Brien brought up a resolution at a meeting of the Board asking for a list of teachers who for incompetency, physical disability, or any other reason were unfit to hold their posts. Eight months later a report was submitted by the committee on teachers, embracing cartain recommendations made by Superintendent Jasper. It stated that twenty teachers and four principals had been found to be unfit for their tisks. Three of the principals had been requested to resign, and one would resign in the coming year. Of the twenty teachers eight had resigned and tho rest the committee hoped to get rid of soon.

"If Superintendent Jasper had done his duty," said a School Commissioner, "there would have been no occasion for Commissioner O'Brien's resolution. It was his duty, as Superintendent for remove these feachers. It, Jasper has withheld the names of the teachers considered incompetent. Here we have several teachers and intel to be incompetent still in the schools. When the examinations at Cooper Union show such results, will any one believe that only twenty out of 4.00t teachers are deficient? The want of confliction which the Board already has in Superintendent Jasper was shown at his last re-election, wheather only observed already has in Superintendent Jasper was shown at his last re-election, wheather the source of the conf

THE POLICEMAN'S CLUB

WHY NOT MAKE YOUR WISE ORDER A STANDING RULE, MR. BYRNES?

The Officers' Weamons Didn't Figure Last Work, ret Peace was Kept-The New York Pollerman to a Manly Fellow, but the Temptation to Swing His Cinb is Ever Great When His Blood is Stirred.

During Columbus week an experiment was tried in a matter of public liberty and, we might say, public politeness in New York that has a stronger bearing upon the public comfort and happiness than has as yet been recognized. The Superintendent of Police grasped the importance of taking good and polite care of the immense number of strangers who were to be in the city. He realized that a policeman is no less human than a private citizen: that the policeman, during the week, would be subjected to annoyances and exasperations which would try his soul to the utmost. He realized that when a strong man is exasper-ated his hand instinctively flies to the nearest weapon with which he can wreak summary vengeance upon the person of his exasperator. So he laid down a stringent rule that policeman were to keep their hands off their clubs unless there was a riot or some other urgent cause for stringent measures to protect the public peace.

The theory of the New York police force in the past has been that the club, used as a menace or actually brought into play, was the only real means of making a crowd behave itself. The experience of this week has shown that that theory was false, and that politeness and gentle laying on of hands are better than clubs or revolvers. The Superintendent thus ciency and the reputation of the force by making the special order a general rule to be atrictly enforced.

There is no one who has examined into police systems who can refuse to admit that in appearance, in discipline, in training for the trying emergencies incident to the management of a great population the New York force is the finest body of police in the world. They are mon of superior stature and muscle. They wear their uniforms well. They are brave to rashness, and stop at nothing in endeavoring to save life or to maintain public order. They obey their superiors faithfully, and with that individual intelligence which is the chief glory

of the American form of civilization.

But, thanks to the want of judgment and of the American form of civilization.

But, thanks to the want of judgment and want of politeness of a few members of the force, and also to the ready exaggeration or wilful prevarication of a number of people in a position to get the public ear when they should not have it, the New York police force has a general reputation for lack of courtesy, for willingness to use the club on the innocent or the undeserving. This reputation is undeserved, but it exists, and every once in a while an incident of police brutality, widely published, gives confirmation to it.

When you come to think of the matter, it cannot but be assonishing that men from the ordinary walks of life suddenly invested with a power that is almost unfinited over the poorer classes, and that, having no existence in the statute books, is all the stronger for being the result of custom and of general consent, should not abuse that power on every occasion and make themselves obnoxious and dangerous. The fact that courtesy and forbearance are the rule and not the exception goes far toward proving the fine discipline of the force.

People who have been in foreign cities are went to draw unfavorable comparisons, which are assuredly unjust, but have a certain foundation in fact. The London or Paris policeman is certainly most courteous and most apparently aware that he is the servant and not the master of the people, but he has to deal with populations that are long accustomed to the heavy hand of authority and give him little cause for irritation. And he also has no right to draw his sword or club except in a case of necessity so dire that no perversion of the facts before the police magistrate can conceal it.

to the beavy hand of authority and give him little cause for reather or club agive in a case of necessity dire that no perversion of the facts before the police magistrate can conceal it.

The New York policeman is a citizen of a republic, and therefore one must not and should not expect to find any deference in his courtery. He realizes that he is the equal of any ether man before the law, and that he is under no obligation to cringe or scrape before anybody. And when he is provoked by drunken obstinacy or by the inexcusable antics of the "human hog," he is liable to give way to his feelings and use his club. Let any one who is in the hand of deprecating the New York police force make a few rounds with a patrolman in one of the lower districts, and see how exasperating it is, and wonder how the policeman withholds his hand as often as he does.

There is another noint which many people do not stop to consider. In the lower parts of New York city there is an immigrant population that has not yet got used to the ways of this country. An impression prevails among the lower classes abroad that America is a liand of livense, that the people of America of this country, the people of America of the country when the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand of livense, that the people of America is a liand to go the livense of the

Genuine Spider Web from the Clouds,

Genuine Spider Web from the Clouds.

Prom the Alanya Chantington.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 12.—Last month a heavy cloud accompanied by rain came over Gainesville, Fla., and out of the cloud came a large quantity of white threadlike stuff. A quantity of this was sent to the liev. R. F. Miller of this city, with an account of the strange occurrence. A sample was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute for examination, and the residy to the letter was shown yesterday by Mr. Miller. Dr. though Marx of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report:

"The sample of a white substance which fell in large quantities in Gainesville, Fla., has been handed me by the botanist of this department for examination.

"This very interesting material is without doubt a preduct of the sjinnin: glands of a spider, or rather thousands of spiders. The chomical reagencies prove it is not a veretable matter, but as immat and the fact that strands can be dissolved almost infinitely into minute threads, and further, the great length of the strands, hundreds of yards, causes the inference that only a spider could manufacture!.

"The species of this spider is unknown to Mephila. A very large only weaver, which abounds in the southern part of the United States and the West Indies.

"The young spiders of many genera avail themselves of their spinning products to migrate from their birthplace by floating through the air to localities at a great distance. Should rain moisten these weavings the spider web becomes too heavy to float in the alr, and sticking together in great masses falls from above.

"A similar occurrence was reported to me from Vallicita. Calaveras examity, California. Nov. 10, 1890. It has occurred there for the last four years in October and November."

This is the first time this phenomenon has occurred in the South. The web is perfectly white and appears to be a mixture of silk and cotton, but mostly silk.

THEY HAVE NO USE FOR THE A. A. U. Dr. Bartlett Says That the T. M. C. A. Stands Apart from the Union.

The members of the Twenty-third street branch of the Y. M. C. A. are tusy with athletle sports The Harriers' Club, although not vet thoroughly organized, are very active, and under the leadership of last year's officers have held several enjoyable runs. The bowlers are determined to have a team which shall again win the Y. M. C. A. championship of the district. Charles J. Klingelboiler has been rejected captain, and James M. Euckwell secretary and treasurer. The men who will play basket ball are turning out regularly. Some of the best players are Tufel, Kingden, Spantz. Edwards, Skarstrom, Illilock, Thatcher, Pollock, Gunther, Williams, Weaver, and Kempster. They play the game somewhat differently than at the other branches. They have a rule which says that when a man catches the ball he shall have a fair throw of not less than four feet, and all the other players must stand away from him. This removes all chances for rough play. Dr. Bartlett, by introducing several new rules and changing old ones, has made the game a very enjoyable and harmloss. Sport. It takes a considerable amount of science to put the ball into the laaker, fixel as it is several feet above the players' heads.

Dr. Bartlett's attention has been called to the fact that the A. A. U. has dropped the Y. M. C. A. from its roll of membership. Dr. Bartlett said that his branch had never belonged to the union. "What Y. M. C. A. it was that was dropped is not stated." he continued. "If they mean the city association at large, it is rather a late step on the union's part. The Y. M. C. A. 's football team, is hard at work trying to get a first-rate representative eleven. The men thus far have been selected from all the branches in this city. Some difficulty is found in getting the players out to the Mott Haven grounds in the afternoon, as most of them are business men who cannot find the time. All, however, seem to be enthusiastic over the sport. Manager Moore is now arranging a schedule for the rest of the season. Next Saturday the Christians play against the Mt. Vernon eleven. under the leadership of last year's officer have held several enjoyable runs. The bowl

ranging a schedule for the rest of the season. Next Saturday the Christians play against the Mt. Voranon eleven.

The Young Men's Institute is increasing in athletic membership. The bowling and harriers clubs never before had so many supporters as now. The bowling alleys are about rendy for use and the toam will soon get to work. The harriers' club runs will be made a special feature of this year's Y. M. I. athletics. The list of prospective members includes Otto. Stuff. John Schwauer. Frank Hines, William J. Barnett. Max Lubosch. L. Bertemy. Harry Cohen. Max Vecciman. Nathan Goldman. Jacob Cohen. M. Jacobs, Harry Pechinsky, Louis Goldstein, E. H. Stuff. Michelzuinne. Flotow, Wostmier, Duan, Solomon, Clausen. Fantzner, Roberts, and H. M. Soffer. The Institute fencing club will be formed very soon. Some of the steadiest of the Institute athletes will be among the fencers. They are: Harry La Mont, John Einsel, M. Malloy, Harry Smith, Robert Lindner, Frank Hines, Harry Sperling, George Kraomer, H. Gottfried, and Lubosch. Physical Director Paul Phillips is busy examining the men who want to use the gymnasium this winter. The Institute lost a number of men through the Y. M. C. A. rule forbidding men who wished to enter Y. M. C. A. zames from competing in outside games under the colors of athletic clubs. The less, however, is being made more than good by these who have indued the Institute in order to enjoy the bonelits to be derived from it.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM THIS YEAR. She to No Louver Queen, Though She Re-

Mile. Chrysanthème's reign is over. You will still see her almost as often, perhaps oftener ence. Those who make these kings and queens among flowers have dropped Mile. Chrysanthème. She is no longer the fashion and her subjects will surely fall away from

Chrysanthème. She is no longer the fashion and her subjects will surely fall away from her.

A reporter went into the store of a well-known florist vesterday and said: "I suppose it is still the chrysanthemum, is it not?"

"What!" said the dealer in bouquets. "That bunch of cold slaw?"

Cold slaw! Could anything have been more damning? Yet who is there that will not say: "Come to think of it now, there is a look of cold slaw about her."

The truth is, as the florist put it, the chrysanthemum has been done to death. The dealers in their anxiety to boom the flower have been using it too much. Every gardener has taken to raising it, and every stand has fine specimens at such a price that any one may buy and wear. If the chrysanthemum were a flower that had intrinsic artistic merits of the highest kind it would be heyond the reach of such things as lashion and market price. But this is not the case, as every one will now admit.

In the first place, the chrysanthemum is too big for a boutonnivre. Not that one may not wear a dozen smaller flowers in his buttonhole and be in perfect good taste. The point is that the one big flower of stringy petals that take variety of shape, and almost variety of arrangement, is too much of a good thing for a person who wishes his buttonhole bouquet to be effective. So the carnation or the violet will be seen on Fifth avenue and in other places where good taste in men's dress is conspicuous.

other places where good taste in men's dress is conspicuous.

This in part applies as an objection to the chrysanthemum as a part of a woman's toilet, or as a decration for her own rooms as a reminder of the kindness of some man of her acquaintance. Then, too, there is the objection of lack of perfume. The flowers a woman has about her should have a delicate perfume, that they may contribute an individuality of their own to her general appearance, and to the general impression one gets of her. The odorloss chrysanthemum is valueless in this way. Roses, videus, carnations, illies are far odorloss chrysanthemum is valueless in this way. Roses, violets, carnations, lilies are far ahead, and now that fashion snubs the crysanthemum, it will no longer be sent as a present to awoman. These same reasons apply to the disuse of the chrysanthemum as the chief flower for table or room decorations. Its sameness wearles, and its lack of perfumery makes the rooms where it is lack character.

So Mile. Chrysantheme has ceased to be queen, flut for all this, she has not and will not return to her former humble surroundings. She still has her royal air and her line garments finer garments than ever this year. These will keep her in the list of fashionable flowers forever. She will still be seen and will still be worn, but she will no longer be first. The chrysanthemum has beauties and inno qualities that cannot be taken away. The innumerable shades of color and varieties of formation make it possible to use this flower for large effects as no other flower can be used. And that is why the growers will keep on growing and the chrysanthemum show will be a greater success than that of last year.

HE IS EVERYBODY'S PRIEND. The Politician Can't Afford Even to Keep Sneak Thieves Out of Ills Front Ha L. "I believe that the fraternity of sneak thieves have made a marker of my hall rack." said Frederick S. Gibbs, ex-Assemblyman, ex-Senator, ex-Republican candidate for Assembly in the Thirteenth district, and Ever Wicked One, to his friend James W. Boyle as they sat in the Hoffman House cafe on Saturday evening.

"I've had three evercents storen off that rack, the last on Thursday. It's an easy matter for a sneak to work a politician's ham, because the politician's airaid of hurting semichorly's feelings and his own political standing. The sevants have the tip and nobody is keel waiting in the vestibule. No matter how seedly or suspicious a man may note, he is always ushered into the heuse by the servant, was is afraid of offending some influential hoder and issing votes for the boss. That's the way it's been at my house. Last Thursday the girl told me that Johnny Feming of West Twenty-third street wanted to see no about a maspector of election.

"All right," said I. "Show him up.

"The girl wont down stairs only to come back in a minute to anomne: He's gone.

"Hades," said I. Ho has has he? You go and see if my overceat have to go, too, it had, out I found it in a pawn shop that night, and the fellow who stole it had the face to show up at our Convention in the Thirteenth to night.

"That was the third time an overceat had been stolen off that hall rack, and I was getting tired of it. I called the girl and said to her. See here: Don't you let any man inside that hall, no matter how respectable he looks, unless you know him. They'll steal me blind if you do." I've got a faithful serving maid, and she obeyed orders to the letter. The very first caller I had affer that was Superintendent west of the teneral Theological Seminary in Cheisea square. That girl shut the door in his lace and made him wait in the vestibule until she of side of any sneak thief to wear, and I can get em out of heek, where they invariably sonk em. It's subsended him wait in the vestibule until she of high girls and make him wait in the vestibule antil she of him and had after the near of the same in the she had as the obeyed orders to do that than to take the chances Senator, ex-Republican candidate for Mayor, present Republican candidate for Assembly in the Thirteenth district, and Ever Wicked One.

PLAYING HAVOC WITH TIME.

A REMARKABLE TXHIDISION OF PI-CYCLE EIDING DURING 1802. At Every Blatance, from th . P. Inc Qu rter

of a little to the Cel-b a ed R de from Land's End to John O'Grout's, New Rec-ords Have Be a Established, The developments of the racing season, now practically ended, place the evelist in touch with the entire sporting community. In previous years the achievements of wheelmen evoked only passing comment from those outside of cycling circles, but when the fastest records of the trotter and pacer were dwarfed by the flying bipeds general interest was theroughly aroused, and the career of the pneu-matic tire, whether on the safety bleyele or sulky, is now followed with eager impartiality by all classes of sportsmen. At every distance, from the flying quarter to the Land's End and John O'Groat's ride, records have been effaced with astonishing frequency. A. A. Zimmerman's triumphant invasion of Engand brought the Old and New worlds into thorough accord, and for the first time the ecords of each are compiled with deference to the achievements of rivals across the water. The most noticeable attentions in the figures which ushered in the season may be briefly summarized as follows:

Zimmerman's flying quarter of 20 4-5 seconds, made in competition at Hartford, Sept. 8, 1801, lived almost a year, and then only succumbed to its maker. On the same track, Sept. 6 last, he lowered it to 28 seconds. and almost immediately afterward to 27 seconds. In trials against time the figures. strange to say, received milder treatment. Zimmerman opened the campaign at Herne Hill, London, May 24, by riding a flying quarter trial in 30 seconds flat. On July 4, at Hartford, P. Berlo cut this down to 284-5 seconds. W. Windle was timed in 28 2-5 seconds at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 8. Zimmerman's figures in a bona fide contest are, therefore, absolutely the best under any conditions on a regulation track. On the kite-shaped track at Independence, Ia., Sept. 17, Johnson's flying quarter was timed in 26 3-5 seconds.

Zimmerman also initiated the assault on he standing quarter-mile record in competition. On May 10, at Horne Hill, London, he knocked a second off the 33's seconds' record established by himself at Hartford, Sept. 8, 1801, and effectually wiped out the British

should a second of the 2014 wooders of the control in comparison of the 2014 wooders o

in minute 33 4-5 seconds at springfield, Mass, On Oct 7, at the same track, W. windle region of the competition from a standing start Zimmerman went through the senson without a beer At Hartford, Sept. 5, he reduced the record of a minute 40 seconds, and at Stringfield, O in minute 41 seconds.

In trains against time W. Windle competitions a minute fill season at the head of the list with at Springfield, Mass. Cet. 17, 1801. This record has since head subjected to the following a threating of the senson without a beer by M. C. Grand, and the senson without a beer of has second as the beautiful and the senson of the second senson of

Harris rode a figing mile in 2 minutes 10 seconds. On the regulation track these now stand as the best records, but on the kitesiaped track at Independence, J. C. Johnson, paced by horses, covered the mile in 1 minute 513.5 seconds.

onds. On the regulation track these now stand as the best records, but on the kitesiaped track at Independence, J. C. Johnson, naced by theres, covered the mile in I minute 56:3-5 seconds.

Among the tandem riders several records were also reduced. At Hartford, July 4. Sealey and Herman rodes a mile in competition in 2 minutes 28:1-5 seconds, edipsing the record of 2 minutes 28:2-5 seconds, established by Hanker and Erinker at Springield. Mass, Sept. 10, 1831. Against time Zimmerman and Bradbury covered a mile of there Hill on July 11, in 2 minutes 17:2-5 seconds, displacing W. F. Murphy agd Zimmerman's 2 minutes 24:1-5 seconds, made at Feoria Sent. 21, 1831. Assuringfold. Mass., Herman and Fuller wan the distance in 2 minutes 17 seconds, and on the same truck, Sept. 8, G. Banker and C. Hess further lowered the record to 2 minutes 14:4-5 seconds. These performances were all from standing starts.

The meet noticeable two-mile performance in competition was by Zimmerman at Springfield. Sept. 13, when he reduced the record to 4 minutes 51:seconds. Against time G. F. Taylor's record of 4 minutes 48:4-5 seconds of 4 minutes 48:4-5 seconds, by Zimmerman sept. 7:4 minutes 28:3-5 seconds, by Zimmerman, Sept. 7:4 minutes 28:3-5 seconds, by Zimmerman, Sept. 7:4 minutes 28:3-5 seconds, by W. Windle, Sept. 30, all made at Springield, Mass. The English record is 4 minutes 40:4-5 seconds, made July 15, 181. Dorntage and Penseyres, on a tandem at Haltimore July 21, rode two miles in the record instanding and Penseyres, on a tandem at Haltimore July 21, rode two miles in the record is 4 minutes 40:4-5 seconds.

The only riders who got inside the three-mile campetition record during the season were: G. Taylor, who covered the distance at Buffalo last June. In 8 minutes 12-5 seconds.

The only riders who got inside the three-mile campetition record during the season which campetition record during the seconds.

The only riders who got inside the three-mile campetition record during the seconds. At Springfield, Mass., Sept. 30. H

Chautaugua county has been gathered. The vineyards under cultivation this year aggregated 16,000 acres. Next year this will be increased to 20,000). Fully 3,000 car loads will be shipped this year. This is the largest yield yet. It would have been larger save for high winds and early frost. The average price has been \$40 a ton. An acre should yield four the industrial association has been organized

tons, so this crop is the most profitable that can be raised in western New York.

The apple crop in Niagara county is reported small. This means a hard blow to the farmers, and little profit to the canners and evaporaters. Prices are high for those farmers who have heavy-bearing orchards. In Greans county the apple crop is confined to a finited area. This is true of the whole Cutario shore.

CHICKERING HALL.

A Free Lecture Course Well Worth At-There will be a feast for the lovers of beauti-

ful pictures in the wonderful dissolving views with which the eminent Dr. Greene et al. West Fourteenth street, New York, will illustrate his series of grand free lectures in the kering Hali Monday, Tuesday, and Wednes lay evenings. Oct. 24, 25, and 26. These most faccinatingly attractive lectures always draw throngs of people to enjoy them, and, as they are per-fectly free to the public, we predict immense audiences. One can have no hier of these magnificent and entertaining lectures without listening to the Doctor and witnessing the marvelious scenes. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the illustrated lectures will be private to men only. Tuesday atternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a private illustrated lecture to indies only. Admission is free to all

A MOTOR FOR FARMERS' USE.

THE PROJECT NOW IS TO SUPPLANT HORSES BY ELECTRIC POWER.

The Economy to T me and Labor the Schen Will Effect it Only it Can be Mode to Work-Think of Churning Butter and Lighting Farmhouses by Electricity.

Electrical engineers have been at work for several years to devise a feasible plan for using electricity as a power on country roads and farms. There is a great economic loss through the wastefulness of the customary sources of power on farms during harvesting and threshing, and much more in transporta-tion over country roads to and from the market. In the East this loss is not so great, be-cause the quantity of farm products shipped is less in proportion to the whole amount raised, and the railroad station is usually much nearer at hand. Also, the roads of the East are better; but the plan of power supply which several electrical engineers favor might prove desirable in the East as well as in the West. Essential to the success of this plan in any neighborhood is the condition that there should be an abundance of coal, or of water head, and residents enough to make the cost of the plant per capita not too large. In any suburban neighborhood or in localities where garden truck and small crops are produced the electrical experts are convinced that their plan could be economically put into practice.

This plan is the use of electricity as a power to supplant horses. The electricians figure out that there is a waste every year through the time lost in transportation over country roads, with delays and breakage of gear, and the cost of the millions of horses and wagons required, and a like waste of power in other work about a farm, which, if saved, would be more than enough to pay the amount of all taxes of whatsoever nature borne by the farmers. On every farm enough horses have to be kept the year round to do the work at the busiest seasons. This means that for a few weeks of activity animals must be fed and cared for the entire year. The corn, oats, and hay which a horse eats in one month would buy enough coal in most parts of the country to furnish more power than the work of the animal in a year.

The reason that steam power is not used more on farms is that the plant costs too much to begin with, and that the current expense of engineers, firemen, and machinists is so great

ELMIRA'S FUTURE PROSPERITY.

A Scheme to Increase the City's Population \$5,000 to the Next Two Years.

FLMIRA, Oct. 20. - A scheme is on foot to increase the population of this city 25,000 inside of the next two years. Within the last mouth with that object in view. It is composed of some of the best business men in this city, who have great faith in the stability, natural advantages, and industrial resources of this region. Elmira is located in the centre of a prosperous agricultural country, and is the market town for a territory covering fifty square miles. The shipping facilities over trunk lines to all points are unequalled by and city of its size in the East. The novel plan of increasing the population

of Elmira to 10,000 inhabitants in two reads was originated by a Western mab, C. W. Manahan, Jr., who has successfully engineered similar schemes in the Western count is convinced that this city is more lo-located than any town he has ever located than any town he has ever in prosperity. The details of the scheme are similed the Industrial Association has secured and in the best portion of the following the property has been piatted for factors at a subject to the following the secured manufacturing the secured manufacturing indicates from outside which will employ the factor of the following the secure of the following the fo chanics. These with their facilies and regate 25:000 persons. To merion, the day of the Columbus coebration, the remain will sell its lets, numbering 21:00 ad using the factory sites. The price will be 25:00 per log and the total amount of mency secured at the sale will go toward establishing and bringing the industries to this city. The property will accommodate the menufactories and their employees.